

THE QUEEN.

Arrival of Dowager Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands.

THE OBJECT OF HER VISIT.

Invitation from Secretary Seward to Become the Guest of the Nation.

The Programme of Her Expected Tour.

Her Majesty Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands arrived in this city yesterday from England. The Edward steamer Java. For some time past she has been sojourning in Europe, and the object of her visit to our shores is to carry out the dearest project of her heart, which she has been working for sedulously in England—that is the furtherance of Christianity in Owhyhee. In England she has been extremely successful, and succeeded in raising \$60,000 in behalf of her scheme.

She leans toward the High Church party, and has received much bitter opposition from the Lower Church party; but, on the whole, she has been successful in the mission for which she started.

After visiting London and Paris, where she was *first* and welcomed by the crowned heads of those two important cities of Europe, she declined on visiting the United States, as she wished to view with her own eyes the manners and customs of our people.

A RECEPTION INTENDED.

The arrival of Queen Emma had long been discussed by a number of officers connected with the United States Revenue Department, and a number of these gentlemen intended giving her a grand reception, but owing to the unexpected arrival of the steamer Java this did not take place. A special messenger was sent to New-York by our Government to give a proper reception to the illustrious visitor, but even he was behind time, and Queen Emma had to remain on board the steamer until made his appearance. She is graciously condescended to.

ENTERING THE DAY.

It was night when the Java, with Queen Emma on board, entered the harbor. But nevertheless, late as was the hour, she entered on deck, and endeavored, with all aid of a night-light, to discern the various objects of interest on either shore.

The magnificence of our bay struck her with surprise, and she mentioned to Major Hopkins, her midshipman, that it far surpassed in beauty anything she had ever read about.

At about daylight the vessel came abreast of Quarantine. Soon afterward the sun rose in all its majestic splendor, lighting up the bay, the ships in the offing, gilding their sails with gold, and revealing the busy fishermen at their work. Noticing the day's work, the Queen was delighted with the scene, and Queen Emma indicated her satisfaction of the scene by steadfastly gazing at it, and declining all invitation to go below.

THE LANDINGS.

As soon as Her Majesty landed carriages were in waiting to convey her to the Bovet House, where she is now staying. If she had been delighted with our bay, she was more so with our streets. The magnitude of the stores, the bustling throng, the numerous vehicles, the gay and dash-ing equipage, all were themes of admiration. The large number of well-dressed people stroller with astonishment, and it is understood she stated that there could be no poor people here, as in London and Paris, as we were so comfortable.

On the way to her hotel she was recognized, and her son, and her son, was marked with no excitement whatever.

On the arrival of the Java in the North River, the royal party were received by Mr. Odell, the Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Sandwich Islands and were transferred to a revenue cutter, employed by special orders for the occasion.

The royal visitors were landed at the pier foot of Canal-st., at which vessels were in attendance for their accommodation.

Her Majesty was received on board the Java by the Minister of Secretaries, Surveyor Wakeman, Mr. Deod, United States Consul to the Sandwich Islands. A salute was fired by the United States cutter Cuyahoga, and at the mast head of the Java was displayed the national flag of the Sandwich Islands.

This flag is a very pretty one, being a combination of the British and American ensigns.

The reception by our officials was of a private character, and though no public demonstration was made, the party, as they left the dock, created considerable attention and excited great interest.

THE QUEEN.

is a very lady-like looking person, and has evidently enjoyed the advantages peculiar to her station. She is agreeable in manner, and not wanting in personal beauty. She was dressed in mourning, has dark eyes and black hair, and her complexion is of the olive cast. She appears to be a very amiable person, and is evidently an agreeable conversationalist. She expressed her gratification at the reception accorded by our Government, and at the promptness with which she was received on her arrival. The Queen and suite were at once landed, on landing, to the

REEDWORT HOUSE.

Where Her Majesty and suite were provided with rooms. She is accompanied by Major Hopkins, a Hawaiian officer, Miss Anna Sprague, and a man and maid servant. These comprise the entire suite, with the exception of a Miss Turpin, an Hawaiian lady residing in America, who has joined them to-day. From the Bovet House the Hawaiian flags are flying, and every respect customary to royal visitors is paid to Queen Emma. Her Majesty occupied room Nos. 1 and 2, and was occupied by Major Hopkins and Miss Anna Sprague, respectively, the servants using rooms Nos. 9 and 10.

THE PASSAGE.

was in every respect a pleasant one, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all on board. There were no cases of sickness and nothing to mar the pleasure of the voyage beyond the usual fog. There were quite a large number of passengers with whom the Queen became a great favorite, on account of her pleasing and amiable manner. On leaving Cork it appears Her Majesty was the recipient of a popular demonstration. The people and the Government vied with each other in paying respects to their royal and interesting visitor. Preparations to leave Ireland the party paid a visit to the Jaces of Killarney, where they spent several days enjoying the natural beauties of the scenes.

On leaving Cork they were escorted to the Java by the British Admirals' steam barge, and were duly honored by a salute.

THE OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

A commanding one, and is identical with the object of her visit to Great Britain. The Queen takes considerable interest in religious matters, and by these visits she desires to appear for services for the support of the Episcopal Church in Hawaii. So far her mission in England has not been altogether successful, and will probably meet with cordial reciprocity.

HER HISTORY.

She is 30 years of age, and a Queen Dowager. Her husband, King Kamuelo IV., was succeeded to the throne by his brother, the present King. Affairs of State do not trouble her, but she occupies her time in the religious welfare of the people of her native country. She is in strong sympathy with the High Church party in the Episcopal Church, and on that account met with considerable opposition from the Boro and Low Church party in England. On the other she gathered around her a large number of warm friends and admirers, who subscribed liberally for the objects she has devoted herself to advance. She has had one son, who died previous to her husband's death. She has no children living.

Queen Emma is the granddaughter of an Englishman and the daughter of an Hawaiian Chief. She speaks English with ease, and thoroughly free of accent, and is decidedly of very agreeable appearance.

RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

All who saw Her Majesty required a large number of visitors at the Bovet House, most of whom were either Hawaiian subjects, or had been previously acquainted with Queen.

Among others who called during the course of the afternoon were Mr. Robert S. Clinton, for the State Department, bearing a letter of invitation from Secretary Seward, asking her Majesty to become the guest of the nation when she visits Washington, J. C. Drury, U. S. Agent, Collector Smythe, Mr. Surveyor Wakeman, Mr. Postmaster Kyte, Mr. Odell, and Col. Marshall of the Staff of Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts. Col. Marshall bears an invitation from Gov. Bullock, bearing the presence of His Majesty in Boston, and other cities in the State, which will most probably be accepted.

She received the various visitors with evident pleasure, and expressed her desire to see as much as possible of the people and the manners and customs of the country. Gov. Bullock was personally acquainted with the Queen many years since when he was but a girl, and took considerable interest in her and a hearty welcome. After the reception of visitors, and a hearty dinner, the Queen and suite drove out in an open carriage to Central Park and took a

A DRIVE ROUND THE CITY.

and were accompanied by Mr. Odell. Her Majesty seemed greatly pleased with the appearance of the city, and frequently remarked upon the stately residences in the neighborhood of the Fifth-ave. The royal party attracted but little attention owing to the sumptuous manner in which the whole proceedings were conducted, and to the fact that their arrival was not generally known. They proceeded from the Bovet House to the Astor House, from whence they drove up Broadway, called at the Astor House, from whence they drove up Broadway, and finally took a

CENTRAL PARK.

Here the *singers* saw the pride of the Empire City, and

were evidently taken by surprise, the Queen remarking that it was the finest park in the world. The royal party visited the Museum, the Zoological Gardens, and other points of interest, and spent several hours in that really rural retreat. The Park and never looked more attractive, either in point of the fashion and beauty congenital with its walks and highways, or as regards the general appearance of the ground, shrubberies, and trees.

The mall was soon crowded with fashionable couples and pedestrians, and must have contrasted not unfavorably with more aristocratic and pretentious resorts of European nobility. The visitors, notwithstanding their recent arrival, returned home again, and the scene never more magnificently lingered a long while in the park, and finally returned to dinner at about 7 o'clock. The dinner party was returned only by Her Majesty's self. After dinner she received a large number of other visitors anxious to see her.

THE FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

of the Queen are yet somewhat uncertain. She will probably remain in New-York until Saturday, after which she will, in accordance with Secretary Seward's invitation, visit Washington. From Washington she will go to Boston and other places of interest; pay a visit to Niagara, Montreal, and take a trip upon the St. Lawrence. She will then return to New-York for Aspinwall, having been absent from her native land over 12 months. Her movements today are uncertain, owing to her recent arrival, and her numerous visitors.

She is said to be a thorough enthusiast in the work she has undertaken, and will probably be using her energies to the very best advantage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sandwich Islands are a group of 13 islands only 2 of these are inhabited, the rest being small rocky and barren.

These islands have some very fine harbors. Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, protected by a barrier of coral reef, has 21 feet of water on the low tide, and from 4 to 12 fathoms inside. Safe anchorage is afforded to all vessels, and by a little enterprise and industry the coral reef might be converted into water front. On all sides of the coast there is a good natural harbor, protected seaward by a reef of coral and lava, and by 24 fathoms of water.

Volcanic eruptions are frequent; consequently much of the land is incapable of culture, but that which is cultivated is most fertile. The temperature of the climate is equable, not ranging more than from 65° to 85°, and is considered remarkably healthy.

The chief products of the island are wheat, coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, coconuts, arrowroot, manioc, yams, and taro breadfruit. Cattle and hogs are also raised in considerable quantities.

The commerce of the islands is large and steadily increasing. This is owing to the central location of the Islands, both as respects the trade from California to China and Japan and the great whaling grounds of the North-West Coast. The Bay of Islands and the sperm whale fisheries of the tropics have made port of Honolulu a great center for shipping of oil and bone oil for furnishing supplies to vessels.

The population is about 70,000; in 1820 it was 10,000.

This immense decrease is owing partly to emigration on the part of the natives, and partly to the ravages of disease.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade, July 10, the Queen and suite were invited to the opening of the new session.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

145 Telegraph.

CHOLERA AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—There were 31 deaths by cholera yesterday and 12 new cases.

THE QUARANTINE AT KANAWHA.

KANAWHA, Aug. 8.—Major Crofton, after making full representations to the War Department, has been authorized to quarantine vessels from New-York, except on positive proof of epidemic sickness on board.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

It is expected that our civic authorities will make some kind of appropriate demonstration of regret, and that she will take a trip in the country during the day, and pay a visit to one of the theaters in the evening. She will then return to the United States, on a charitable and religious object.

Her visit to this country is of two-fold interest. She is the Queen of Chancery that has ever been on a visit to these shores, and her object as a member of a Royal family in making the visit is a religious one.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

It is expected that the cholera seems to have reached its height.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.

There are 100 cases of cholera in New York, and 100 deaths.